fat as is known, in the regions of the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific coast.

(8) Euchloe lanceolata, Boisduval, Plate XXXII, Fig. 30, ♂ (Boisduval's Marble).

Butterfly.—The figure gives a correct idea of the upper surface of the male. The female on the upper side is marked with light-black spots on the outer margin near the apex. On the under side in both sexes the apex of the primaries and the entire surface of the secondaries, except a small spot on the costa, are profusely sprinkled with small brown scales. The veins of the hind wing are brown. Expanse, 1.65-1.95 inch.

Early Stages.—The caterpillar, which feeds upon *Turritis*, is green, shaded on the sides with pale blue, striped laterally with white, and covered with transverse rows of minute black points, each bearing a short black bristle. We know nothing of the other stages.

The species ranges from northern California to Alaska.

Genus CATOPSILIA, Hiibner

(The Great Sulphurs)

> A golden butterfly, upon whose wings
> There must be surely character'd strange things,
>
> Onward it flew, . . . then high it soar'd,
> And downward suddenly began to dip,
> As if, athirst with so much toil, 't would sip
> The crystal spout-head; so it did, with touch
> Most delicate, as though afraid to smutch
> Even with mealy gold the waters clear."
>
> KEATS, *Endymion.*

Butterfly.—Large butterflies, brilliant lemon-yellow or orange-yellow, marked with a few darker spots and with a narrow band of brown, especially in the female sex, on the outer margin of the primaries. They are very quick and vigorous in flight, more so than is the case in any of the preceding genera.

Egg.— The eggs are spindle-shaped, flat at the base, and acutely pointed, with a few longitudinal ribs and a multitude of delicate cross-lines.

Caterpillar.—The caterpillar is relatively long,